

CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMITTEE MEETING

Wednesday, December 7, 2005 9:15 a.m. – 11:00 a.m. (404 HOB)

AMENDMENT PACKET

Allan G. Bense Speaker Dick Kravitz Chair

Wilbert "Tee" Holloway Vice Chair

PLEASE NOTE TIME CHANGE FROM 9:00 A.M TO 9:15 ON THE AMENDED NOTICE FOR THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMITTEE

Committee Meeting Notice

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker Allan G. Bense

(AMENDED 12/6/2005 2:37:18PM)

Amended(1)

Criminal Justice Committee

Start Date and Time:

Wednesday, December 07, 2005 09:15 am

End Date and Time:

Wednesday, December 07, 2005 11:00 am

Location:

404 HOB

Duration:

1.75 hrs

Consideration of the following bill(s):

HB 91 Residence of Sexual Offenders and Predators by Goldstein

HB 149 DUI Education Courses by Mahon

HB 155 Vehicle Crashes by Ross

HB 187 Lawful Testing for Alcohol, Chemical Substances, or Controlled Substances by Porth

Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only)

Bill No. 91 COUNCIL/COMMITTEE ACTION __ (Y/N) ADOPTED ADOPTED AS AMENDED (Y/N) ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION __ (Y/N) __ (Y/N) FAILED TO ADOPT WITHDRAWN (Y/N) OTHER Council/Committee hearing bill: Criminal Justice 1 2 Representative Goldstein offered the following: 3 4 Amendment (with title amendment) 5 Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert: 6 Section 1. Section 794.065, Florida Statutes, is amended 7 to read: 8 794.065 Unlawful place of residence for restricted sex 9 offenders; certain leases prohibited persons convicted of certain sex offenses. --10 (1) As used in this section, the term: 11 (a) "Convicted" shall have the same meaning as provided in 12 13 s. 943.0435. (b) "Restricted sex offender" means a person convicted of: 14 15 1. A felony violation of any statute listed in s. 16 943.0435(1)(a)1.; 17 2. Any similar offense committed in this state that has 18 been redesignated from a former statute number to one of those 19 listed in s. 943.0435(1)(a)1.; or 20 3. Any similar offense in another jurisdiction that would

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be a felony if committed in this state,

Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only)

where the victim of the offense was under the age of 18 at the time of the offense and the offender was 18 years of age or older at the time of the offense, or the offender was under the age of 18 at the time of the offense and was prosecuted as an adult.

- measured in a straight line from the outer boundary of the real property upon which the residential dwelling unit of the restricted sex offender is located. The distance may not be measured by a pedestrian route or automobile route, but instead shall be measured as the shortest straight line between the two points without regard to any intervening structures or objects. Without otherwise limiting the foregoing measurement instructions, under those circumstances in which the residential dwelling unit of the restricted sex offender is within a cooperative, condominium, or apartment building, the parcel of real property described in this paragraph shall consist of the parcel or parcels of real property upon which the cooperative, condominium, or apartment building that contains the residential dwelling unit of the restricted sex offender is located.
- (2) (a) It is unlawful for any person who is a restricted sex offender to reside within 2,500 feet of any school, public school bus stop located as provided in s. 947.1405(7)(a), day care center, park, playground, or other place where children regularly congregate. A restricted sex offender who violates this section and whose conviction of an offense described in paragraph (1)(b) was classified as a felony of the first degree or higher commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. A restricted sex offender who violates this section and whose conviction of an offense described in paragraph (1)(b) was classified as a felony of the

 second or third degree commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

- (b) The provisions of this subsection shall not prohibit a restricted sex offender from continuing to reside at his or her residence solely because a school, public school bus stop located as provided in s. 947.1405(7)(a), day care center, park, playground, or other place where children regularly congregate is built or established within 2,500 feet of that residence after the offender has established residence.
- (c) This subsection applies to any person convicted of an offense described in paragraph (1)(b) that occurs on or after October 1, 2006.
- (3)(a)(1) It is unlawful for any person who has been convicted of a violation of s. 794.011, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, or s. 847.0145, regardless of whether adjudication has been withheld, in which the victim of the offense was less than 16 years of age, to reside within 1,000 feet of any school, day care center, park, or playground. A person who violates this section and whose conviction under s. 794.011, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, or s. 847.0145 was classified as a felony of the first degree or higher commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. A person who violates this section and whose conviction under s. 794.011, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, or s. 847.0145 was classified as a felony of the second or third degree commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- $\underline{\text{(b)}(2)}$ This <u>subsection</u> section applies to any person convicted of a violation of s. 794.011, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, or s. 847.0145 for offenses that occur on or after October 1, 2004.

- (4) A landlord or owner of a residential dwelling unit shall not knowingly rent or lease a residential dwelling unit located within 2,500 feet of a school, public school bus stop located as provided in s. 947.1405(7)(a), day care center, park, playground, or other place where children regularly congregate if a prospective tenant, as defined in s. 83.43, is a restricted sex offender who intends to occupy the unit. A person who violates this subsection commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. It shall be an affirmative defense to this offense that prior to rental or lease, the landlord or owner used due diligence and was unable to determine that a prospective tenant of the unit was a restricted sex offender intending to occupy the unit.
- (5) Nothing contained in this section shall prevent any county or municipality from enacting an ordinance relating to restrictions on the location of the residence of restricted sex offenders provided that such restrictions are identical to the provisions of this section. Such an ordinance may differ as to the offenses that might subject an offender to residence restrictions.
- Section 2. Paragraph (a) of subsection (7) of section 947.1405, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 947.1405 Conditional release program.--
- (7) (a) Any inmate who is convicted of a crime committed on or after October 1, 1995, or who has been previously convicted of a crime committed on or after October 1, 1995, in violation of chapter 794, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, or s. 847.0145, and is subject to conditional release supervision, shall have, in addition to any other conditions imposed, the following special conditions imposed by the commission:

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- 1. A mandatory curfew from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. The commission may designate another 8-hour period if the offender's employment precludes the above specified time, and such alternative is recommended by the Department of Corrections. If the commission determines that imposing a curfew would endanger the victim, the commission may consider alternative sanctions.
- If the victim was under the age of 18, a prohibition on living within 2,500 1,000 feet of a school, day care center, park, playground, designated public school bus stop, or other place where children regularly congregate. A releasee who is subject to this subparagraph may not relocate to a residence that is within $2,500 \, \frac{1,000}{1,000}$ feet of a public school bus stop. Beginning October 1, 2006 2004, the commission or the department may not approve a residence that is located within 2,500 1,000feet of a school, day care center, park, playground, designated school bus stop, or other place where children regularly congregate for any releasee who is subject to this subparagraph. On October 1, 2006 2004, the department shall notify each affected school district of the location of the residence of a releasee 30 days prior to release and thereafter, if the releasee relocates to a new residence, shall notify any affected school district of the residence of the releasee within 30 days after relocation. If, on October 1, 2006 2004, any public school bus stop is located within $2,500 \frac{1,000}{1,000}$ feet of the existing residence of such releasee, the district school board shall relocate that school bus stop. Beginning October 1, 2006 2004, a district school board may not establish or relocate a public school bus stop within $2,500 \, \frac{1,000}{1,000}$ feet of the residence of a releasee who is subject to this subparagraph. The failure of the district school board to comply with this subparagraph shall not result in a violation of conditional release supervision. The

- provisions of this subparagraph shall not apply to a bus stop

 specifically designated for an exceptional student. For

 purposes of this subparagraph, a 2,500-foot distance shall be

 measured as in s. 794.065.
 - 3. Active participation in and successful completion of a sex offender treatment program with qualified practitioners specifically trained to treat sex offenders, at the releasee's own expense. If a qualified practitioner is not available within a 50-mile radius of the releasee's residence, the offender shall participate in other appropriate therapy.
 - 4. A prohibition on any contact with the victim, directly or indirectly, including through a third person, unless approved by the victim, the offender's therapist, and the sentencing court.
 - 5. If the victim was under the age of 18, a prohibition against contact with children under the age of 18 without review and approval by the commission. The commission may approve supervised contact with a child under the age of 18 if the approval is based upon a recommendation for contact issued by a qualified practitioner who is basing the recommendation on a risk assessment. Further, the sex offender must be currently enrolled in or have successfully completed a sex offender therapy program. The commission may not grant supervised contact with a child if the contact is not recommended by a qualified practitioner and may deny supervised contact with a child at any time. When considering whether to approve supervised contact with a child, the commission must review and consider the following:
 - a. A risk assessment completed by a qualified practitioner. The qualified practitioner must prepare a written

report that must include the findings of the assessment and address each of the following components:

- (I) The sex offender's current legal status;
- (II) The sex offender's history of adult charges with apparent sexual motivation;
- (III) The sex offender's history of adult charges without apparent sexual motivation;
- (IV) The sex offender's history of juvenile charges, whenever available;
- (V) The sex offender's offender treatment history, including a consultation from the sex offender's treating, or most recent treating, therapist;
 - (VI) The sex offender's current mental status;
- (VII) The sex offender's mental health and substance abuse history as provided by the Department of Corrections;
- (VIII) The sex offender's personal, social, educational,
 and work history;
- (IX) The results of current psychological testing of the sex offender if determined necessary by the qualified practitioner;
- (X) A description of the proposed contact, including the location, frequency, duration, and supervisory arrangement;
- (XI) The child's preference and relative comfort level with the proposed contact, when age-appropriate;
- (XII) The parent's or legal guardian's preference regarding the proposed contact; and
- (XIII) The qualified practitioner's opinion, along with the basis for that opinion, as to whether the proposed contact would likely pose significant risk of emotional or physical harm to the child.

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The written report of the assessment must be given to the commission.

- b. A recommendation made as a part of the risk-assessment report as to whether supervised contact with the child should be approved;
- c. A written consent signed by the child's parent or legal guardian, if the parent or legal guardian is not the sex offender, agreeing to the sex offender having supervised contact with the child after receiving full disclosure of the sex offender's present legal status, past criminal history, and the results of the risk assessment. The commission may not approve contact with the child if the parent or legal guardian refuses to give written consent for supervised contact;
- d. A safety plan prepared by the qualified practitioner, who provides treatment to the offender, in collaboration with the sex offender, the child's parent or legal guardian, and the child, when age appropriate, which details the acceptable conditions of contact between the sex offender and the child. The safety plan must be reviewed and approved by the Department of Corrections before being submitted to the commission; and
- e. Evidence that the child's parent or legal guardian, if the parent or legal guardian is not the sex offender, understands the need for and agrees to the safety plan and has agreed to provide, or to designate another adult to provide, constant supervision any time the child is in contact with the offender.

The commission may not appoint a person to conduct a risk assessment and may not accept a risk assessment from a person who has not demonstrated to the commission that he or she has

236 met the requirements of a qualified practitioner as defined in this section.

- 6. If the victim was under age 18, a prohibition on working for pay or as a volunteer at any school, day care center, park, playground, or other place where children regularly congregate, as prescribed by the commission.
- 7. Unless otherwise indicated in the treatment plan provided by the sexual offender treatment program, a prohibition on viewing, owning, or possessing any obscene, pornographic, or sexually stimulating visual or auditory material, including telephone, electronic media, computer programs, or computer services that are relevant to the offender's deviant behavior pattern.
- 8. Effective for a releasee whose crime is committed on or after July 1, 2005, a prohibition on accessing the Internet or other computer services until the offender's sex offender treatment program, after a risk assessment is completed, approves and implements a safety plan for the offender's accessing or using the Internet or other computer services.
- 9. A requirement that the releasee must submit two specimens of blood to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement to be registered with the DNA database.
- 10. A requirement that the releasee make restitution to the victim, as determined by the sentencing court or the commission, for all necessary medical and related professional services relating to physical, psychiatric, and psychological care.
- 11. Submission to a warrantless search by the community control or probation officer of the probationer's or community controllee's person, residence, or vehicle.

Section 3. Subsection (4) is added to section 948.30, Florida Statutes, to read:

948.30 Additional terms and conditions of probation or community control for certain sex offenses.—Conditions imposed pursuant to this section do not require oral pronouncement at the time of sentencing and shall be considered standard conditions of probation or community control for offenders specified in this section.

whose crime was committed on or after October 1, 2006, and who are placed under supervision for violation of chapter 794, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, or s. 847.0145, in addition to all other standard and special conditions imposed, the court must impose a prohibition on living within 2,500 feet of a school, public school bus stop located as provided in s. 947.1405(7)(a), day care center, park, playground, or other place where children regularly congregate as prescribed by the court. For purposes of this subsection, a 2,500-foot distance shall be measured as in s. 794.065.

Section 4. The amendments in this act to provisions restricting the residence of sexual offenders and sexual predators shall not require the relocation of such an offender who had established, prior to the effective date of this act, a residence not in compliance with the amendments to such restrictions contained in this act.

Section 5. This act shall take effect October 1, 2006.

293 ======== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =========

294 Remove the entire title and insert:

An act relating to residence of sexual offenders and predators; amending s. 794.065, F.S.; revising provisions

Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only)

relating to the residence of specified sex offenders; providing definitions; prohibiting the knowing rental or lease of a residence within 2,500 feet of specified locations to a restricted sex offender who intends to occupy the unit; providing a due diligence defense; providing criminal penalties; amending s. 947.1405, F.S.; revising conditional release program restrictions on the residence of certain sexual offenders; amending s. 948.30, F.S.; revising terms and conditions of probation or community control restricting the residence of persons convicted of certain sex offenses; providing that amendments in this act to provisions restricting the residence of sexual offenders and sexual predators shall not require the relocation of such an offender who had established, prior to the effective date of this act, a residence not in compliance with the amendments to such restrictions; providing an effective date.

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WHEREAS, recent attacks on children by registered sex offenders within this state have shed light on the necessity of providing greater protection to children from the risks posed by registered sex offenders, and

WHEREAS, the recidivism rate of sex offenders is high, especially for offenders who commit crimes involving children, and

WHEREAS, the Legislature is deeply concerned about the health, safety, and protection of all of Florida's residents, particularly its children, NOW, THEREFORE

HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES Amendment No. 1(for drafter's use only)

Bill No. **187**

COUNCIL/COMMITTEE ACTION ADOPTED __ (Y/N) ADOPTED AS AMENDED __ (Y/N) ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION __ (Y/N) FAILED TO ADOPT __ (Y/N)

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OTHER

WITHDRAWN

OTHER

Council/Committee hearing bill: Criminal Justice Committee Representative(s) Adams offered the following:

Amendment (with directory and title amendments)

Between lines 219 and 220 insert:

- (f)1. The tests determining the weight of alcohol in the defendant's blood or breath shall be administered at the request of a law enforcement officer substantially in accordance with rules of the Department of Law Enforcement. Such rules must specify precisely the test or tests that are approved by the Department of Law Enforcement for reliability of result and ease of administration, and must provide an approved method of administration which must be followed in all such tests given under this section. However, the failure of a law enforcement officer to request the withdrawal of blood does not affect the admissibility of a test of blood withdrawn for medical purposes.
- 2.a. Only a physician, certified paramedic, registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, other personnel authorized by a hospital to draw blood, or duly licensed clinical laboratory director, supervisor, technologist, or technician, acting at the request of a law enforcement officer, may withdraw blood for the

purpose of determining its alcoholic content or the presence of chemical substances or controlled substances therein. However, the failure of a law enforcement officer to request the withdrawal of blood does not affect the admissibility of a test of blood withdrawn for medical purposes.

- b. Notwithstanding any provision of law pertaining to the confidentiality of hospital records or other medical records, if a health care provider, who is providing medical care in a health care facility to a person injured in a motor vehicle crash, becomes aware, as a result of any blood test performed in the course of that medical treatment, that the person's bloodalcohol level meets or exceeds the bloodalcohol level specified in s. 316.193(1)(b), the health care provider may notify any law enforcement officer or law enforcement agency. Any such notice must be given within a reasonable time after the health care provider receives the test result. Any such notice shall be used only for the purpose of providing the law enforcement officer with reasonable cause to request the withdrawal of a blood sample pursuant to this section.
- c. The notice shall consist only of the name of the person being treated, the name of the person who drew the blood, the blood-alcohol level indicated by the test, and the date and time of the administration of the test.
- d. Nothing contained in s. 395.3025(4), s. 456.057, or any applicable practice act affects the authority to provide notice under this section, and the health care provider is not considered to have breached any duty owed to the person under s. 395.3025(4), s. 456.057, or any applicable practice act by providing notice or failing to provide notice. It shall not be a

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breach of any ethical, moral, or legal duty for a health care provider to provide notice or fail to provide notice.

- e. A civil, criminal, or administrative action may not be brought against any person or health care provider participating in good faith in the provision of notice or failure to provide notice as provided in this section. Any person or health care provider participating in the provision of notice or failure to provide notice as provided in this section shall be immune from any civil or criminal liability and from any professional disciplinary action with respect to the provision of notice or failure to provide notice under this section. Any such participant has the same immunity with respect to participating in any judicial proceedings resulting from the notice or failure to provide notice.
- The person tested may, at his or her own expense, have 3. a physician, registered nurse, other personnel authorized by a hospital to draw blood, or duly licensed clinical laboratory director, supervisor, technologist, or technician, or other person of his or her own choosing administer an independent test in addition to the test administered at the direction of the law enforcement officer for the purpose of determining the amount of alcohol in the person's blood or breath or the presence of chemical substances or controlled substances at the time alleged, as shown by chemical analysis of his or her blood or urine, or by chemical or physical test of his or her breath. The failure or inability to obtain an independent test by a person does not preclude the admissibility in evidence of the test taken at the direction of the law enforcement officer. The law enforcement officer shall not interfere with the person's opportunity to obtain the independent test and shall provide the

person with timely telephone access to secure the test, but the

burden is on the person to arrange and secure the test at the 83 person's own expense.

sample analyzed;

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his or her attorney. Full information is limited to the following: a. The type of test administered and the procedures followed; b. The time of the collection of the blood or breath

concerning the results of the test taken at the direction of the

law enforcement officer shall be made available to the person or

4. Upon the request of the person tested, full information

c. The numerical results of the test indicating the alcohol content of the blood and breath;

d. The type and status of any permit issued by the Department of Law Enforcement which was held by the person who performed the test; and

e. If the test was administered by means of a breath testing instrument, the date of performance of the most recent required maintenance of such instrument.

Full information does not include manual, schematics, or software of the instrument used to test the person or any other material that is not in the actual possession of the state. Additionally, full information does not include information in the possession of the manufacturer of the test instrument.

A hospital, clinical laboratory, medical clinic, or similar medical institution or physician, certified paramedic, registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, other personnel authorized by a hospital to draw blood, or duly licensed

Amendment No. 1(for drafter's use only)

clinical laboratory director, supervisor, technologist, or technician, or other person assisting a law enforcement officer

does not incur any civil or criminal liability as a result of

the withdrawal or analysis of a blood or urine specimen, or the

chemical or physical test of a person's breath pursuant to

accepted medical standards when requested by a law enforcement

officer, regardless of whether or not the subject resisted

administration of the test.

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======= DIRECTORY AMENDMENT ========

Remove line(s) 39-40 and insert:

Section 1. Paragraphs (a), (c) and (f) of subsection (1)

of section 316.1932, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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========= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ==========

Remove line(s) 9 and insert:

reference to treatment at a medical facility; revising language

relating to information given to person tested; amending s.

HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES Amendment No. 2(for drafter's use only)

Bill No. 187

COUNCIL/COMMITTEE ACTION

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ADOPTED	(Y/N)	
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	(Y/N)	
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	Y (Y/N) `	
FAILED TO ADOPT	(Y/N)	ADOPTED
WITHDRAWN	(Y/N)	
OTHER		

Council/Committee hearing bill: Criminal Justice Committee Representative(s) Adams offered the following:

Amendment (with directory and title amendments)

Between lines 376 and 377 insert:

- (e)1. The tests determining the weight of alcohol in the defendant's blood or breath shall be administered at the request of a law enforcement officer substantially in accordance with rules of the Department of Law Enforcement. However, the failure of a law enforcement officer to request the withdrawal of blood does not affect the admissibility of a test of blood withdrawn for medical purposes.
- 2. Only a physician, certified paramedic, registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, other personnel authorized by a hospital to draw blood, or duly licensed clinical laboratory director, supervisor, technologist, or technician, acting at the request of a law enforcement officer, may withdraw blood for the purpose of determining its alcoholic content or the presence of chemical substances or controlled substances therein. However, the failure of a law enforcement officer to request the

withdrawal of blood does not affect the admissibility of a test of blood withdrawn for medical purposes.

- 3. The person tested may, at his or her own expense, have a physician, registered nurse, other personnel authorized by a hospital to draw blood, or duly licensed clinical laboratory director, supervisor, technologist, or technician, or other person of his or her own choosing administer an independent test in addition to the test administered at the direction of the law enforcement officer for the purpose of determining the amount of alcohol in the person's blood or breath or the presence of chemical substances or controlled substances at the time alleged, as shown by chemical analysis of his or her blood or urine, or by chemical or physical test of his or her breath. The failure or inability to obtain an independent test by a person does not preclude the admissibility in evidence of the test taken at the direction of the law enforcement officer. The law enforcement officer shall not interfere with the person's opportunity to obtain the independent test and shall provide the person with timely telephone access to secure the test, but the burden is on the person to arrange and secure the test at the person's own expense.
- 4. Upon the request of the person tested, full information concerning the results of the test taken at the direction of the law enforcement officer shall be made available to the person or his or her attorney. Full information is limited to the following:
- a. The type of test administered and the procedures followed;
- b. The time of the collection of the blood or breath sample analyzed;

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alcohol content of the blood and breath;

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d. The type and status of any permit issued by the Department of Law Enforcement which was held by the person who performed the test; and

c. The numerical results of the test indicating the

e. If the test was administered by means of a breath testing instrument, the date of performance of the most recent required maintenance of such instrument.

Full information does not include manual, schematics, or software of the instrument used to test the person or any other material that is not in the actual possession of the state. Additionally, full information does not include information in the possession of the manufacturer of the test instrument.

A hospital, clinical laboratory, medical clinic, or 5. similar medical institution or physician, certified paramedic, registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, other personnel authorized by a hospital to draw blood, or duly licensed clinical laboratory director, supervisor, technologist, or technician, or other person assisting a law enforcement officer does not incur any civil or criminal liability as a result of the withdrawal or analysis of a blood or urine specimen, or the chemical or physical test of a person's breath pursuant to accepted medical standards when requested by a law enforcement officer, regardless of whether or not the subject resisted administration of the test.

======= D I R E C T O R Y A M E N D M E N T ======== Remove line(s) 287-288 and insert:

HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES Amendment No. 2(for drafter's use only)



Amendment No. (for drafter's use only)

Bill No. **187**

COUNCIL/COMMITTEE	ACTION
ADOPTED	(Y/N
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	(Y/N
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	(Y/N
FAILED TO ADOPT	(Y/N
WITHDRAWN	(Y/N
OTHER	

Council/Committee hearing bill: Criminal Justice Representative(s) Porth offered the following:

Amendment (with directory and title amendments)

Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert:
Section 1. Paragraphs (a), (c) and (f) of subsection (1)
of section 316.1932, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
316.1932 Tests for alcohol, chemical substances, or
controlled substances; implied consent; refusal.--

(1)(a)1.a. Any person who accepts the privilege extended by the laws of this state of operating a motor vehicle within this state is, by so operating such vehicle, deemed to have given his or her consent to submit to an approved chemical test or physical test including, but not limited to, an infrared light test of his or her breath for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content of his or her blood or breath if the person is lawfully arrested for any offense allegedly committed while the person was driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcoholic beverages. The chemical or physical breath test must be incidental to a lawful arrest and administered at the request of

Amendment No. (for drafter's use only)

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a law enforcement officer who has reasonable cause to believe such person was driving or was in actual physical control of the motor vehicle within this state while under the influence of alcoholic beverages. The administration of a breath test does not preclude the administration of another type of test. The person shall be told that his or her failure to submit to any lawful test of his or her breath will result in the suspension of the person's privilege to operate a motor vehicle for a period of 1 year for a first refusal, or for a period of 18 months if the driving privilege of such person has been previously suspended as a result of a refusal to submit to such a test or tests, and shall also be told that if he or she refuses to submit to a lawful test of his or her breath and his or her driving privilege has been previously suspended for a prior refusal to submit to a lawful test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, he or she commits a misdemeanor in addition to any other penalties. The refusal to submit to a chemical or physical breath test upon the request of a law enforcement officer as provided in this section is admissible into evidence in any criminal proceeding.

b. Any person who accepts the privilege extended by the laws of this state of operating a motor vehicle within this state is, by so operating such vehicle, deemed to have given his or her consent to submit to a urine test for the purpose of detecting the presence of chemical substances as set forth in s. 877.111 or controlled substances if the person is lawfully arrested for any offense allegedly committed while the person was driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of chemical substances or controlled substances. The urine test must be incidental to a lawful arrest

Amendment No. (for drafter's use only)

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and administered at a detention facility or any other facility, mobile or otherwise, which is equipped to administer such tests at the request of a law enforcement officer who has reasonable cause to believe such person was driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle within this state while under the influence of chemical substances or controlled substances. The urine test shall be administered at a detention facility or any other facility, mobile or otherwise, which is equipped to administer such test in a reasonable manner that will ensure the accuracy of the specimen and maintain the privacy of the individual involved. The administration of a urine test does not preclude the administration of another type of test. The person shall be told that his or her failure to submit to any lawful test of his or her urine will result in the suspension of the person's privilege to operate a motor vehicle for a period of 1 year for the first refusal, or for a period of 18 months if the driving privilege of such person has been previously suspended as a result of a refusal to submit to such a test or tests, and shall also be told that if he or she refuses to submit to a lawful test of his or her urine and his or her driving privilege has been previously suspended for a prior refusal to submit to a lawful test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, he or she commits a misdemeanor in addition to any other penalties. The refusal to submit to a urine test upon the request of a law enforcement officer as provided in this section is admissible into evidence in any criminal proceeding.

2. The Alcohol Testing Program within the Department of Law Enforcement is responsible for the regulation of the operation, inspection, and registration of breath test instruments utilized under the driving and boating under the

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influence provisions and related provisions located in this chapter and chapters 322 and 327. The program is responsible for the regulation of the individuals who operate, inspect, and instruct on the breath test instruments utilized in the driving and boating under the influence provisions and related provisions located in this chapter and chapters 322 and 327. The program is further responsible for the regulation of blood analysts who conduct blood testing to be utilized under the driving and boating under the influence provisions and related provisions located in this chapter and chapters 322 and 327. The program shall:

- a. Establish uniform criteria for the issuance of permits to breath test operators, agency inspectors, instructors, blood analysts, and instruments.
- b. Have the authority to permit breath test operators, agency inspectors, instructors, blood analysts, and instruments.
- c. Have the authority to discipline and suspend, revoke, or renew the permits of breath test operators, agency inspectors, instructors, blood analysts, and instruments.
- d. Establish uniform requirements for instruction and curricula for the operation and inspection of approved instruments.
- e. Have the authority to specify one approved curriculum for the operation and inspection of approved instruments.
- f. Establish a procedure for the approval of breath test operator and agency inspector classes.
- g. Have the authority to approve or disapprove breath test instruments and accompanying paraphernalia for use pursuant to the driving and boating under the influence provisions and

related provisions located in this chapter and chapters 322 and 112 327.

- h. With the approval of the executive director of the Department of Law Enforcement, make and enter into contracts and agreements with other agencies, organizations, associations, corporations, individuals, or federal agencies as are necessary, expedient, or incidental to the performance of duties.
- i. Issue final orders which include findings of fact and conclusions of law and which constitute final agency action for the purpose of chapter 120.
- j. Enforce compliance with the provisions of this section through civil or administrative proceedings.
- k. Make recommendations concerning any matter within the purview of this section, this chapter, chapter 322, or chapter 327.
- 1. Promulgate rules for the administration and implementation of this section, including definitions of terms.
- m. Consult and cooperate with other entities for the purpose of implementing the mandates of this section.
- n. Have the authority to approve the type of blood test utilized under the driving and boating under the influence provisions and related provisions located in this chapter and chapters 322 and 327.
- o. Have the authority to specify techniques and methods for breath alcohol testing and blood testing utilized under the driving and boating under the influence provisions and related provisions located in this chapter and chapters 322 and 327.
- p. Have the authority to approve repair facilities for the approved breath test instruments, including the authority to set criteria for approval.

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Nothing in this section shall be construed to supersede provisions in this chapter and chapters 322 and 327. The specifications in this section are derived from the power and authority previously and currently possessed by the Department of Law Enforcement and are enumerated to conform with the mandates of chapter 99-379, Laws of Florida.

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Any person who accepts the privilege extended by the laws of this state of operating a motor vehicle within this state is, by operating such vehicle, deemed to have given his or her consent to submit to an approved blood test for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content of the blood or a blood test for the purpose of determining the presence of chemical substances or controlled substances as provided in this section if there is reasonable cause to believe the person was driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcoholic beverages or chemical or controlled substances and the person appears for treatment at a hospital, clinic, or other medical facility and the administration of a breath or urine test is impractical or impossible. As used in this paragraph, the term "other medical facility" includes an ambulance or other medical emergency vehicle. The blood test shall be performed in a reasonable manner. Any person who is incapable of refusal by reason of unconsciousness or other mental or physical condition is deemed not to have withdrawn his or her consent to such test. A blood test may be administered whether or not the person is told that his or her failure to submit to such a blood test will result in the suspension of the person's privilege to operate a motor vehicle upon the public highways of this state and that a refusal to submit to a lawful

test of his or her blood, if his or her driving privilege has been previously suspended for refusal to submit to a lawful test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, is a misdemeanor. Any person who is capable of refusal shall be told that his or her failure to submit to such a blood test will result in the suspension of the person's privilege to operate a motor vehicle for a period of 1 year for a first refusal, or for a period of 18 months if the driving privilege of the person has been suspended previously as a result of a refusal to submit to such a test or tests, and that a refusal to submit to a lawful test of his or her blood, if his or her driving privilege has been previously suspended for a prior refusal to submit to a lawful test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, is a misdemeanor. The refusal to submit to a blood test upon the request of a law enforcement officer is admissible in evidence in any criminal proceeding.

- (f)1. The tests determining the weight of alcohol in the defendant's blood or breath shall be administered at the request of a law enforcement officer substantially in accordance with rules of the Department of Law Enforcement. Such rules must specify precisely the test or tests that are approved by the Department of Law Enforcement for reliability of result and ease of administration, and must provide an approved method of administration which must be followed in all such tests given under this section. However, the failure of a law enforcement officer to request the withdrawal of blood does not affect the admissibility of a test of blood withdrawn for medical purposes.
- 2.a. Only a physician, certified paramedic, registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, other personnel authorized by a hospital to draw blood, or duly licensed clinical laboratory

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director, supervisor, technologist, or technician, acting at the request of a law enforcement officer, may withdraw blood for the purpose of determining its alcoholic content or the presence of chemical substances or controlled substances therein. However, the failure of a law enforcement officer to request the withdrawal of blood does not affect the admissibility of a test of blood withdrawn for medical purposes.

- b. Notwithstanding any provision of law pertaining to the confidentiality of hospital records or other medical records, if a health care provider, who is providing medical care in a health care facility to a person injured in a motor vehicle crash, becomes aware, as a result of any blood test performed in the course of that medical treatment, that the person's bloodalcohol level meets or exceeds the blood-alcohol level specified in s. 316.193(1)(b), the health care provider may notify any law enforcement officer or law enforcement agency. Any such notice must be given within a reasonable time after the health care provider receives the test result. Any such notice shall be used only for the purpose of providing the law enforcement officer with reasonable cause to request the withdrawal of a blood sample pursuant to this section.
- c. The notice shall consist only of the name of the person being treated, the name of the person who drew the blood, the blood-alcohol level indicated by the test, and the date and time of the administration of the test.
- d. Nothing contained in s. 395.3025(4), s. 456.057, or any applicable practice act affects the authority to provide notice under this section, and the health care provider is not considered to have breached any duty owed to the person under s. 395.3025(4), s. 456.057, or any applicable practice act by

providing notice or failing to provide notice. It shall not be a breach of any ethical, moral, or legal duty for a health care provider to provide notice or fail to provide notice.

- e. A civil, criminal, or administrative action may not be brought against any person or health care provider participating in good faith in the provision of notice or failure to provide notice as provided in this section. Any person or health care provider participating in the provision of notice or failure to provide notice as provided in this section shall be immune from any civil or criminal liability and from any professional disciplinary action with respect to the provision of notice or failure to provide notice under this section. Any such participant has the same immunity with respect to participating in any judicial proceedings resulting from the notice or failure to provide notice.
- a physician, registered nurse, other personnel authorized by a hospital to draw blood, or duly licensed clinical laboratory director, supervisor, technologist, or technician, or other person of his or her own choosing administer an independent test in addition to the test administered at the direction of the law enforcement officer for the purpose of determining the amount of alcohol in the person's blood or breath or the presence of chemical substances or controlled substances at the time alleged, as shown by chemical analysis of his or her blood or urine, or by chemical or physical test of his or her breath. The failure or inability to obtain an independent test by a person does not preclude the admissibility in evidence of the test taken at the direction of the law enforcement officer. The law enforcement officer shall not interfere with the person's

- opportunity to obtain the independent test and shall provide the person with timely telephone access to secure the test, but the burden is on the person to arrange and secure the test at the person's own expense.
 - 4. Upon the request of the person tested, full information concerning the <u>results of the</u> test taken at the direction of the law enforcement officer shall be made available to the person or his or her attorney. <u>Full information is limited to the following:</u>
 - a. The type of test administered and the procedures followed;
 - b. The time of the collection of the blood or breath sample analyzed;
 - c. The numerical results of the test indicating the alcohol content of the blood and breath;
- d. The type and status of any permit issued by the

 Department of Law Enforcement which was held by the person who

 performed the test; and
- e. If the test was administered by means of a breath testing instrument, the date of performance of the most recent required maintenance of such instrument.
- Full information does not include manual, schematics, or software of the instrument used to test the person or any other material that is not in the actual possession of the state.

 Additionally, full information does not include information in the possession of the manufacturer of the test instrument.
- 5. A hospital, clinical laboratory, medical clinic, or similar medical institution or physician, certified paramedic, registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, other personnel

291 authorized by a hospital to draw blood, or duly licensed 292 clinical laboratory director, supervisor, technologist, or 293 technician, or other person assisting a law enforcement officer 294 does not incur any civil or criminal liability as a result of 295 the withdrawal or analysis of a blood or urine specimen, or the 296 chemical or physical test of a person's breath pursuant to accepted medical standards when requested by a law enforcement 297 officer, regardless of whether or not the subject resisted 298 administration of the test. 299

Section 2. Section 316.1939, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.1939 Refusal to submit to testing; penalties.--

- (1) Any person who has refused to submit to a chemical or physical test of his or her breath, blood, or urine, as described in s. 316.1932, and whose driving privilege was previously suspended for a prior refusal to submit to a lawful test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, and:
- (a) Who the arresting law enforcement officer had probable cause to believe was driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle in this state while under the influence of alcoholic beverages, chemical substances, or controlled substances;
- (b) Who was placed under lawful arrest for a violation of s. 316.193 unless such test was requested pursuant to s. 316.1932(1)(c);
- (c) Who was informed that, if he or she refused to submit to such test, his or her privilege to operate a motor vehicle would be suspended for a period of 1 year or, in the case of a second or subsequent refusal, for a period of 18 months;

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(d) Who was informed that a refusal to submit to a lawful 321 322 323

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test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, if his or her driving privilege has been previously suspended for a prior refusal to submit to a lawful test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, is a misdemeanor; and

(e) Who, after having been so informed, refused to submit to any such test when requested to do so by a law enforcement officer or correctional officer

commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable and is subject to punishment as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

- The disposition of any administrative proceeding that relates to the suspension of a person's driving privilege does not affect a criminal action under this section.
- The disposition of a criminal action under this section does not affect any administrative proceeding that relates to the suspension of a person's driving privilege. The department's records showing that a person's license has been previously suspended for a prior refusal to submit to a lawful test of his or her breath, urine, or blood shall be admissible and shall create a rebuttable presumption of such suspension.
- Section 3. Paragraphs (a), (c) and (e) of subsection (1) of section 327.352, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- Tests for alcohol, chemical substances, or 327.352 controlled substances; implied consent; refusal. --
- (1)(a)1. The Legislature declares that the operation of a vessel is a privilege that must be exercised in a reasonable manner. In order to protect the public health and safety, it is essential that a lawful and effective means of reducing the incidence of boating while impaired or intoxicated be

Amendment No. (for drafter's use only)

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established. Therefore, any person who accepts the privilege extended by the laws of this state of operating a vessel within this state is, by so operating such vessel, deemed to have given his or her consent to submit to an approved chemical test or physical test including, but not limited to, an infrared light test of his or her breath for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content of his or her blood or breath if the person is lawfully arrested for any offense allegedly committed while the person was operating a vessel while under the influence of alcoholic beverages. The chemical or physical breath test must be incidental to a lawful arrest and administered at the request of a law enforcement officer who has reasonable cause to believe such person was operating the vessel within this state while under the influence of alcoholic beverages. The administration of a breath test does not preclude the administration of another type of test. The person shall be told that his or her failure to submit to any lawful test of his or her breath will result in a civil penalty of $$500_7$ and shall also be told that if he or she refuses to submit to a lawful test of his or her breath and he or she has been previously fined for refusal to submit to any lawful test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, he or she commits a misdemeanor in addition to any other penalties. The refusal to submit to a chemical or physical breath test upon the request of a law enforcement officer as provided in this section is admissible into evidence in any criminal proceeding.

2. Any person who accepts the privilege extended by the laws of this state of operating a vessel within this state is, by so operating such vessel, deemed to have given his or her consent to submit to a urine test for the purpose of detecting the presence of chemical substances as set forth in s. 877.111

HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES Amendment No. (for drafter's use only)

or controlled substances if the person is lawfully arrested for any offense allegedly committed while the person was operating a vessel while under the influence of chemical substances or controlled substances. The urine test must be incidental to a lawful arrest and administered at a detention facility or any other facility, mobile or otherwise, which is equipped to administer such tests at the request of a law enforcement officer who has reasonable cause to believe such person was operating a vessel within this state while under the influence of chemical substances or controlled substances. The urine test shall be administered at a detention facility or any other facility, mobile or otherwise, which is equipped to administer such test in a reasonable manner that will ensure the accuracy of the specimen and maintain the privacy of the individual involved. The administration of a urine test does not preclude the administration of another type of test. The person shall be told that his or her failure to submit to any lawful test of his or her urine will result in a civil penalty of $$500_{7}$ and shall$ also be told that if he or she refuses to submit to a lawful test of his or her urine and he or she has been previously fined for refusal to submit to any lawful test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, he or she commits a misdemeanor in addition to any other penalties. The refusal to submit to a urine test upon the request of a law enforcement officer as provided in this section is admissible into evidence in any criminal proceeding.

(c) Any person who accepts the privilege extended by the laws of this state of operating a vessel within this state is, by operating such vessel, deemed to have given his or her consent to submit to an approved blood test for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content of the blood or a blood test

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Amendment No. (for drafter's use only)

410 for the purpose of determining the presence of chemical 411 substances or controlled substances as provided in this section 412 if there is reasonable cause to believe the person was operating 413 a vessel while under the influence of alcoholic beverages or 414 chemical or controlled substances and the person appears for 415 treatment at a hospital, clinic, or other medical facility and the administration of a breath or urine test is impractical or 416 417 impossible. As used in this paragraph, the term "other medical 418 facility" includes an ambulance or other medical emergency 419 vehicle. The blood test shall be performed in a reasonable 420 manner. Any person who is incapable of refusal by reason of unconsciousness or other mental or physical condition is deemed 421 not to have withdrawn his or her consent to such test. Any 422 person who is capable of refusal shall be told that his or her 423 failure to submit to such a blood test will result in a civil 424 425 penalty of \$500 and that a refusal to submit to a lawful test of 426 his or her blood, if he or she has previously been fined for 427 refusal to submit to any lawful test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, is a misdemeanor. The refusal to submit to a 429 blood test upon the request of a law enforcement officer shall 430 be admissible in evidence in any criminal proceeding.

- The tests determining the weight of alcohol in the defendant's blood or breath shall be administered at the request of a law enforcement officer substantially in accordance with rules of the Department of Law Enforcement. However, the failure of a law enforcement officer to request the withdrawal of blood does not affect the admissibility of a test of blood withdrawn for medical purposes.
- Only a physician, certified paramedic, registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, other personnel authorized by a

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Amendment No. (for drafter's use only)

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hospital to draw blood, or duly licensed clinical laboratory director, supervisor, technologist, or technician, acting at the request of a law enforcement officer, may withdraw blood for the purpose of determining its alcoholic content or the presence of chemical substances or controlled substances therein. However, the failure of a law enforcement officer to request the withdrawal of blood does not affect the admissibility of a test of blood withdrawn for medical purposes.

- The person tested may, at his or her own expense, have a physician, registered nurse, other personnel authorized by a hospital to draw blood, or duly licensed clinical laboratory director, supervisor, technologist, or technician, or other person of his or her own choosing administer an independent test in addition to the test administered at the direction of the law enforcement officer for the purpose of determining the amount of alcohol in the person's blood or breath or the presence of chemical substances or controlled substances at the time alleged, as shown by chemical analysis of his or her blood or urine, or by chemical or physical test of his or her breath. The failure or inability to obtain an independent test by a person does not preclude the admissibility in evidence of the test taken at the direction of the law enforcement officer. The law enforcement officer shall not interfere with the person's opportunity to obtain the independent test and shall provide the person with timely telephone access to secure the test, but the burden is on the person to arrange and secure the test at the person's own expense.
- 4. Upon the request of the person tested, full information concerning the results of the test taken at the direction of the law enforcement officer shall be made available to the person or

- his or her attorney. <u>Full information is limited to the</u> following:
 - a. The type of test administered and the procedures followed;
 - b. The time of the collection of the blood or breath sample analyzed;
 - c. The numerical results of the test indicating the alcohol content of the blood and breath;
 - d. The type and status of any permit issued by the Department of Law Enforcement which was held by the person who performed the test; and
 - e. If the test was administered by means of a breath testing instrument, the date of performance of the most recent required maintenance of such instrument.
 - Full information does not include manual, schematics, or software of the instrument used to test the person or any other material that is not in the actual possession of the state.

 Additionally, full information does not include information in the possession of the manufacturer of the test instrument.
 - 5. A hospital, clinical laboratory, medical clinic, or similar medical institution or physician, certified paramedic, registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, other personnel authorized by a hospital to draw blood, or duly licensed clinical laboratory director, supervisor, technologist, or technician, or other person assisting a law enforcement officer does not incur any civil or criminal liability as a result of the withdrawal or analysis of a blood or urine specimen, or the chemical or physical test of a person's breath pursuant to accepted medical standards when requested by a law enforcement

officer, regardless of whether or not the subject resisted

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Amendment No. (for drafter's use only)

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administration of the test.

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Section 4. Section 327.369, Florida Statutes, is amended 503 to read:

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327.359 Refusal to submit to testing; penalties. -- Any person who has refused to submit to a chemical or physical test of his or her breath, blood, or urine, as described in s. 327.352, and who has been previously fined for refusal to submit to a lawful test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, and:

- (1) Who the arresting law enforcement officer had probable cause to believe was operating or in actual physical control of a vessel in this state while under the influence of alcoholic beverages, chemical substances, or controlled substances;
- (2) Who was placed under lawful arrest for a violation of s. 327.35 unless such test was requested pursuant to s. 327.352(1)(c);
- (3) Who was informed that if he or she refused to submit to such test he or she is subject to a fine of \$500;
- (4) Who was informed that a refusal to submit to a lawful test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, if he or she has been previously fined for refusal to submit to a lawful test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, is a misdemeanor; and
- (5) Who, after having been so informed, refused to submit to any such test when requested to do so by a law enforcement officer or correctional officer

commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable and is subject to punishment as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 5. This act shall take effect October 1, 2006.

Amendment No. (for drafter's use only)

530 ====== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ========

Remove the entire title and insert:

An act relating to lawful testing for alcohol, chemical substances, or controlled substances; amending s. 316.1932, F.S.; revising provisions to notify a person that refusal to submit to a lawful test of the person's breath, urine, or blood is a misdemeanor, to conform to changes made by the act; revising language relating to information given to person tested; amending s. 316.1939, F.S.; removing prior suspension as a condition for the commission of a misdemeanor by refusal to submit to a lawful test of breath, urine, or blood; amending s. 327.352, F.S.; revising provisions to notify a person that refusal to submit to a lawful test of the person's breath, urine, or blood is a misdemeanor, to conform to changes made by the act; revising language relating to information given to person tested; amending s. 327.359, F.S.; removing prior suspension as a condition for the commission of a misdemeanor by refusal to submit to a lawful test of breath, urine, or blood; providing an effective date.

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